

(b) The investment requirement in the XIth Plan is estimated at Rs. 11409 crores for projects to be completed in XI plan and Rs. 23776 crores for new projects which are planned to be completed in XII plan totalling to Rs. 35185 crore at 2006-07 price level.

(c) and (d) Expenditure towards the capacity addition will be met through internal and surpluses of NPCIL, market borrowings and through foreign credit in respect of imported Light Water Reactors. Investments in respect of Fast Breeder Reactors will be met through Domestic Budgetary Support to BHAVINI and market borrowings.

### **Attainment of self-sufficiency in nuclear power production**

266. SHRI B.J. PANDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nuclear Power Corporation of India (NPCI) proposes to add nuclear power capacity of 50,000 MW by 2032;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how far this would help to attain self-sufficiency in power production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) the present nuclear power capacity of 3900 MWe in the country is expected to increase to 7280 MWe by the end of XIth Plan on completion of projects already under construction. The XIth plan proposals envisage commencement of work on 8 X 700 MWe of indigenous reactors totalling 5600 MWe capacity by Nuclear power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL). Four 500 MWe Fast Breeder Reactors (FBRs) by Bharatiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI) are also planned. Thus, a capacity of about 15000 MWe is planned to be reached by 2020 through indigenous efforts. This capacity will be achieved by the Two Government Companies namely NPCIL and BHAVINI Ltd. set up for this purpose. Setting up of 10000 MWe through PHWRs and large capacity through FBRs are pre-requisite for setting up large scale power capacity in the third stage using Thorium as fuel. The efforts of the Government to access nuclear reactors and fuel through international cooperation open up the possibility of further capacity addition taking

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total capacity to 50000 MWe by 2032. However, achieving of such capacity will depend upon the developments in regard to international civil nuclear cooperation.

(c) The proposed capacity addition will supplement the efforts made in augmenting the power capacity by other conventional/non-conventional sources of power and help attainment of self-sufficiency in power production in the country.

### **Merchant Power Plants**

267. SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to allow Merchant Power Plants' by accepting the proposal of captive blocks allotments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of captive coal block awarded so far and power generation added consequent to that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO): (a) and (b) In terms of the extant legal framework, a company engaged in generation of power is eligible to undertake coal mining operation for the purpose of captive use only. Therefore, merchant power plants also would be eligible to get coal blocks for captive use, provided they fulfil other requirements as per the extant guidelines in force.

(c) Out of 123 coal blocks allocated so far, 53 coal blocks have been allocated to Government/private companies for power generation. Total Geological Reserves of these blocks is 14558 million tonnes. Actual power generation from these coal blocks will depend upon the quality and quantity of extracted coal from these blocks.

### **Power generation by CIL**

†268. SHRI AJAY MAROO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.